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DE GAULLE READY TO ASSUME POWER



GENERAL DE GAULLE

LAB. REVOLT THREAT

Dissatisfaction Over Palestine Bill

Reading, Berkshire, Mar. 7.—The Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Ian Mikardo, disclosed here tonight that he and other Labour Members intended to stage a "revolt" in the House of Commons next Wednesday when the Palestine Bill dealing with matters arising from Britain's departure from Palestine is discussed.

"Tomorrow there will be put on the Order paper a reasoned amendment for the rejection of the Bill," he said. "This amendment will be carried to a division, where we shall vote against the Government and we shall see how much concurrence there is left in the Parliamentary Labour Party about these affairs."

Earlier, Mr. Mikardo had told a meeting here that the Government was "upsetting" the Arab States in the Middle East at the expense of the Jews in Palestine.

He described the Palestine Bill as "the most totalitarian document I ever remember having read."

"If the Russians had produced the Bill, people would have been thrown into it all over the House of Commons," he added. "It puts any servant of the Crown outside the law."

—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Shipping Regulations

THE measures for controlling passengers and so-called personal baggage aboard river and coastal ships, proposed by the Director of Marine, are the outcome of the Kwang Tung disaster. They may be a little belated, but they will be viewed with general satisfaction. Shipping owners have been asked to co-operate in enforcing the plan and this aid should be readily extended, if only in their own interests. Any refusal on the part of shipping concerns to help in implementing the Director of Marine's proposals is bound to leave the impression that they prefer to connive in the perpetuation of a system of passenger and cargo-carrying noted only for its defects. The new proposals must, of necessity, impose added responsibilities for ship owners and crews, but the measures are practical, and if fully enforced should eliminate many of the risks and dangers to passengers and vessels which only too unhappily have developed as a result of inadequate control. The three most important measures proposed by the Director of Marine are: (1) all passengers must possess tickets before boarding a vessel; (2) arrangements must be made for the sale of tickets before the ship sails, and it is suggested that a second barrier be constructed at the wharves for the sale of these tickets; (3) luggage to be carried in passenger

Speech Causes Sensation

ELECTION HINTED

Paris, Mar. 7.—General Charles de Gaulle today altered the whole political situation in France by declaring that, as far as it lay with him, all was ready for him to assume the leadership of the country. Political observers in Paris were forecasting that he might well be back in power within the next six weeks or so.

For the first time since he abandoned the Premiership in 1946, General de Gaulle made a public bid that the Government of France should once again be entrusted to him and his followers.

In his speech at Compiegne, 50 miles northeast of Paris, where both the Armistice and the Franco-German Armistice of 1940 were signed, he said: "As far as I am concerned, everything is ready to guide the country in the direction of salvation and greatness as soon as conditions allow."

This remark came right at the end of his 40-minute speech, which ranged over French, European and world problems, and seemed to be what the crowd of 60,000 men and women had been waiting for.

Tremendous applause and cries of "De Gaulle in Power" forced him to wait for several minutes before completing his sentence.

Today's pronouncement followed a clear hint given by General de Gaulle when he spoke at Beauvais last night:

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS

Calling on France to stand firm against the menace of war might be broken, he then said: "In the face of this stern reality, I undertake to serve the country as you all did a short time ago."

At Compiegne today, General de Gaulle added that his return to power was subject to conditions which would enable responsibility to be adequately borne.

Those close to the general explained that these conditions involved the willingness of Parliament to be dissolved so that new elections could be held.

"There is reason to believe that contacts between General de Gaulle and leading Parliamentarians of all parties, except the Communists, are now preparing the ground for this," he said.

—Reuter.

MENACED FROM ABROAD

De Gaulle said his "fatherland" was "menaced from abroad by the expansion of an immense empire whose masters are aiming at world domination, and undermined at home by separatists at the service of these foreigners who profit by confusion in the country and the irritation of all to hinder all activity, aggravate all crises, envenom all wounds, and prepare their dictatorship."

To the cheers of thousands of his followers, General de Gaulle identified the "immense empire" as Soviet Russia, with her "many vast resources, docile patient, and proud people of 180,000,000 inhabitants all manipulated by an absolute dictatorship."

The collapse of Hitlerite Europe, the "sufferings of ravaged peoples, the presence of victorious Russian troops in a great part of our continent," have opened the way to Soviet ambitions.

"Their delegates, liquidating opponents and using in political and administrative circles all their weapons of fear, ambition and vanity, are exerting dictatorial powers throughout most of Eastern Europe, Finland, Austria, Greece, Turkey, and Iran, are held in the grip of anguish, Italy is in a state of alarm."

"Everywhere else in the world, in the west of Europe, in Africa, in America, Asia and Oceania, diverse but coherent activities are afoot preparing ways and means for this enterprise of domination."

GERMANY'S FUTURE

Germany, De Gaulle said, "must come into Western Europe's organisation, but not if she still seeks to become a possible menace. Any solution of the German problem that

(Continued from Page 1)



RED RALLY IN PRAGUE

Speakers line the balcony in Prague's Old Town Square during a huge mass meeting of Communists backing Premier Klement Gottwald's demand on President Benes for a new government, to which, after some delay, the President agreed. Large portraits of Benes (right) and Gottwald (left) are flanked by banners.—AP Wirephoto.

BANK WORKERS MAY STRIKE IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Mar. 8.—Employees of four State-owned banks and two state bureaus here may start a sit-down strike today if the Government refuses to adjust their salaries in accordance with the cost of living index, Chinese reports state.

He also said he was ready to take over direction of the country, as soon as conditions afford the necessary responsibility.

De Gaulle made clear he believed the "western group" should be a tightly knit organisation.

"An economic, diplomatic and strategic group must be formed among the free states of Europe, linking together production, their exchanges, their foreign activities and their means of defence," he said.

"This organisation, which might comprise 250,000,000 men, considerable and often complementary resources, eminent intellectual, spiritual, moral and social values, completed from dependent or associated overseas territories, would restore the chances of the old world," he said.

Meanwhile, local primary and high school teachers have issued two separate statements asking the municipal authorities to adjust their salaries in line with the cost of living index.

The primary school teachers' statement pointed out that school teachers are the hardest hit by the current trend of steadily rising commodity prices as their salaries are fixed.

It is revealed that the average teacher in local primary schools receives only between two and three thousand Chinese dollars a month.

—Reuter.

BODY RECOVERED FROM SEA

Valetta, Malta, Mar. 7.—The body of a woman, whose first name was given as Maudie, presumed to be a European, has been recovered from the sea about 20 miles off Tripoli, French authorities in Tunis reported on Sunday.

Also recovered with the body was one blue aircraft, flying of the Pilmair Airways Company Aircraft, which was lost last week when flying from the North African Coast to Europe, they said.—Associated Press.

ACRA ALL QUIET

Accra, Mar. 7.—Accra was quiet today after the riots of last week in which 21 people were killed and 228 injured.

Rumours were circulating in Accra today that Sir Gerald H. Cresyn, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast, had left by air for London for talks on the situation, but there was no confirmation of these reports.

"The Colonial Office in London tonight stated: 'It is not expected that the Governor will come to London. So far as we know, there is nothing in these reports'."—Reuter.

"The Battle Starts When I Give The Word"

Belligerent Declaration By Arab Warrior

In Northern Palestine, Mar. 7.—The veteran Arab warrior, Fawzi Bey al Kawkji, inspected his armed forces today and declared: "Everything is ready. The battle starts when I give the word."

He said he entered Palestine two days ago over the Allenby Bridge. He assumed active command today.

A headquarters company of 50 men accompanied Fawzi Bey on his tour of Northern Palestine. They roared over winding blacktop roads in American-made jeeps, sleek motorcars, and one armoured scout car such as the British police use.

In the village of Kabatly, where Fawzi Bey made his headquarters when he fought British and Jews in the Arab revolt of the late thirties, he said:

"I have come to Palestine to stay and fight until Palestine is a free United Arab country or until I am killed and buried there."

He declined to discuss the actual fighting strength of his "army of liberation."

"Our strength is adequate and infinite," he said. "The arms have started flowing over the borders of Palestine and the flow will continue."—Associated Press.

ARAB TROOPS MASSED

Damascus, Mar. 7.—A senior official at the Ministry of Defense told today that "several thousand" Arab Army troops, augmented by thousands of Palestine Arabs, had massed at the Commander-in-Chief's headquarters near Nablus in Palestine.

He also said the troops had artillery, armoured cars, jeeps and heavy and light machineguns.

No big news is expected to come from this headquarters for several days, the official said. The Commander-in-Chief is Fawzi Bey al Kawkji.—United Press.

ARMORED CAR SHOT UP

Jerusalem, Mar. 7.—A Jewish armoured car was shot up and crashed into a wall while trying to pass through the Arab quarter of Sheikh Jarrah in Jerusalem today. The driver was killed and Arabs later set fire to the wrecked car.

Five Arabs were killed and another wounded when they were fired on from a Jewish convoy in the Gaza district of southern Palestine tonight, it was officially announced.

Three hundred Arabs using two armoured cars yesterday attacked a Jewish road-block position in the

Gaza, Beersheba, area of south Palestine, it was officially reported here tonight.

One Arab was killed and five Jews wounded, the report added.

The Arab attack followed, false reports says Jews had abducted 12 occupants of an Arab vehicle. A later search of three Jewish colonies in the locality failed to find the allegedly missing persons and it was subsequently learned that no Arabs were missing.

HAGANAH ALLEGATION

The Haganah Radio alleged tonight that 200 Britons, including some former members of the Palestine police up to the rank of deputy superintendent, had joined the Arab armed forces north of Ramallah, some 10 miles from Jerusalem.

A Palestine Government spokesman tonight described the report as "ridiculous."

The area mentioned is the reputed headquarters of Abdulla Kader Hussein, the Arab guerrilla leader.

The Jewish "fighting forces"—Haganah, Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang—were reported to have reached "full agreement" for a united front against the Arabs in a message received from Tel Aviv tonight.

A revisionist proposal was accepted by the Jewish Agency and the agreement between Haganah and the "dissentient groups" was reached shortly afterwards, the message added.—Reuter.

ARMS CACHE FOUND

Paris, Mar. 7.—The Paris police were tonight preparing to make new arrests after the discovery yesterday of five metric tons of arms reported to be destined for the Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Jewish illegal terrorist organisation in Palestine.

The arms, which were reported to have been parachuted into the country near Chartres, were found in a garage in Paris.

Several of the 14 people arrested yesterday after the discovery were quondam by the police today and the arms were handed over to the military authorities.—Reuter.

Chinese Communist Guerrillas Slain

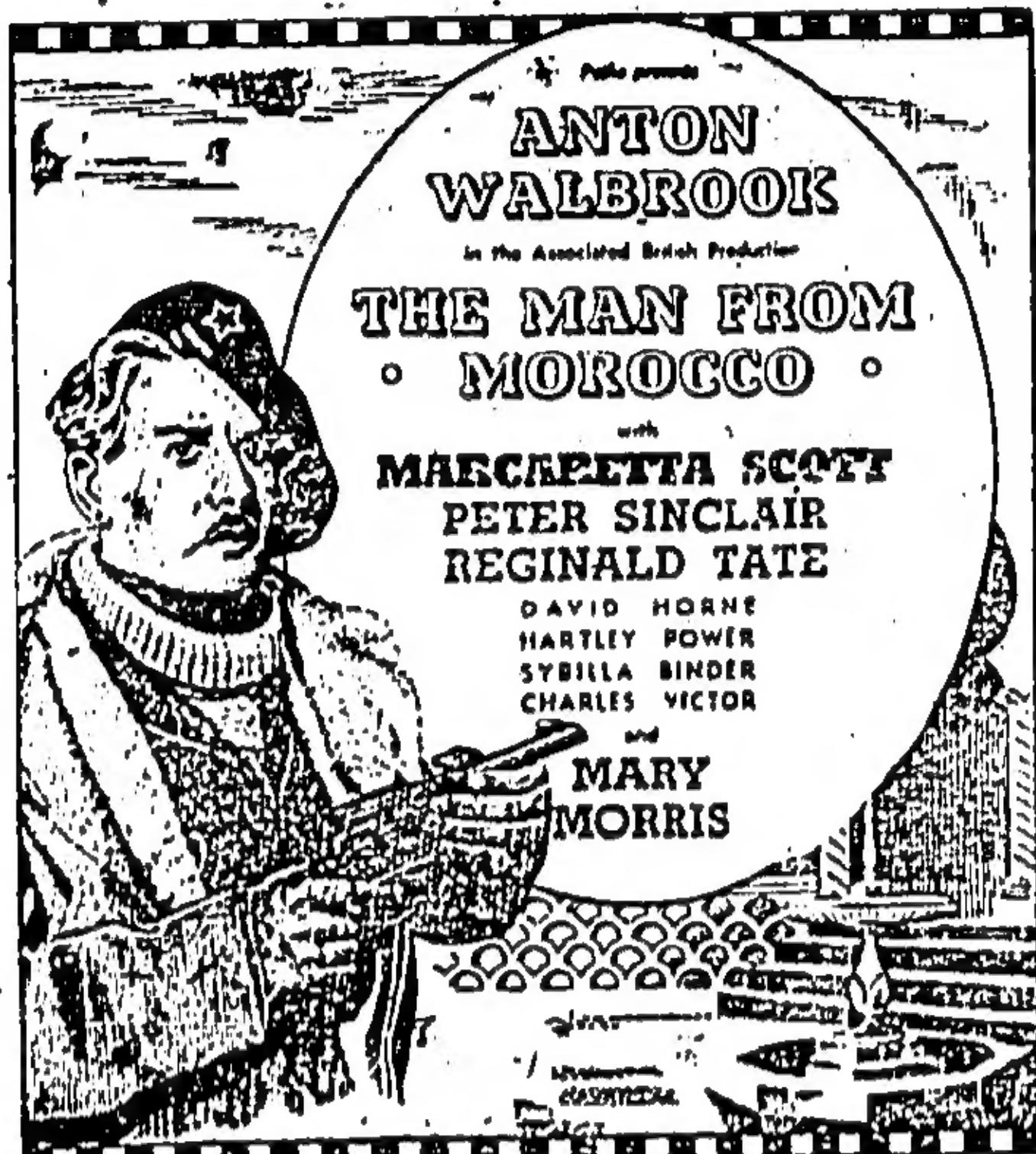


The bodies of 12 Chinese Communist guerrillas slain in the Tsingpu area near Shanghai last week being unloaded by Nationalist troops after they had been cut down in an unsuccessful raid.—AP Wirephoto.

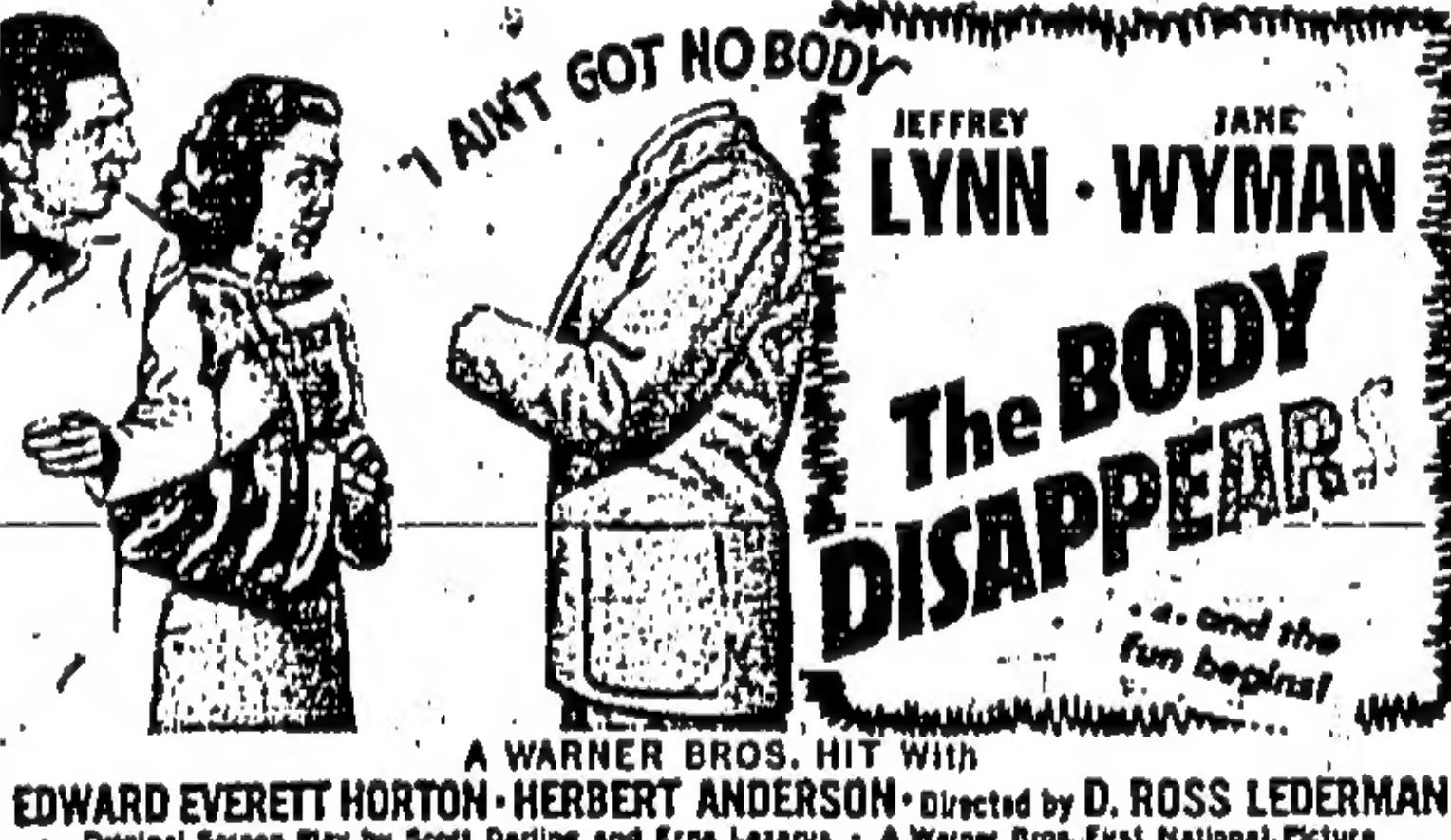
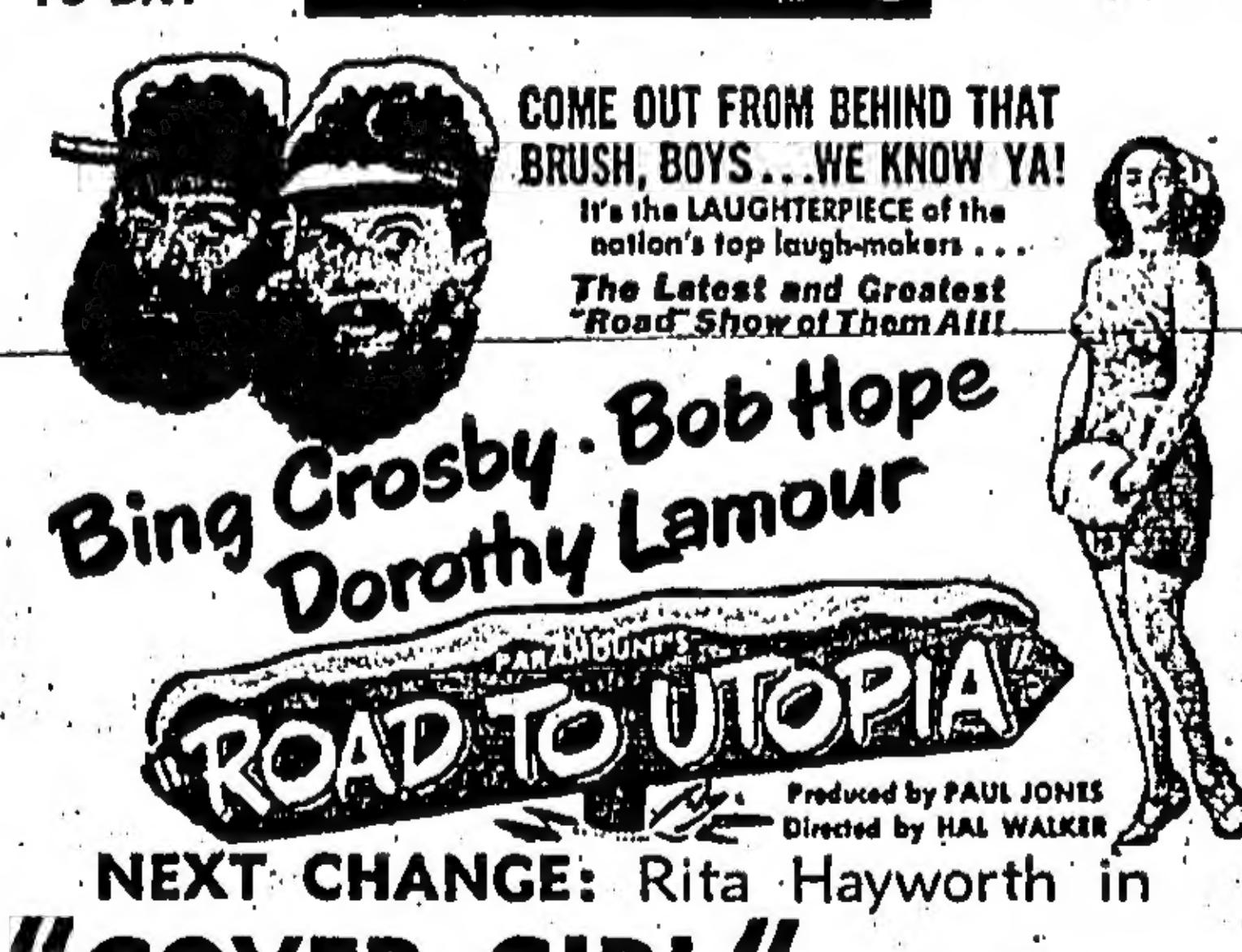
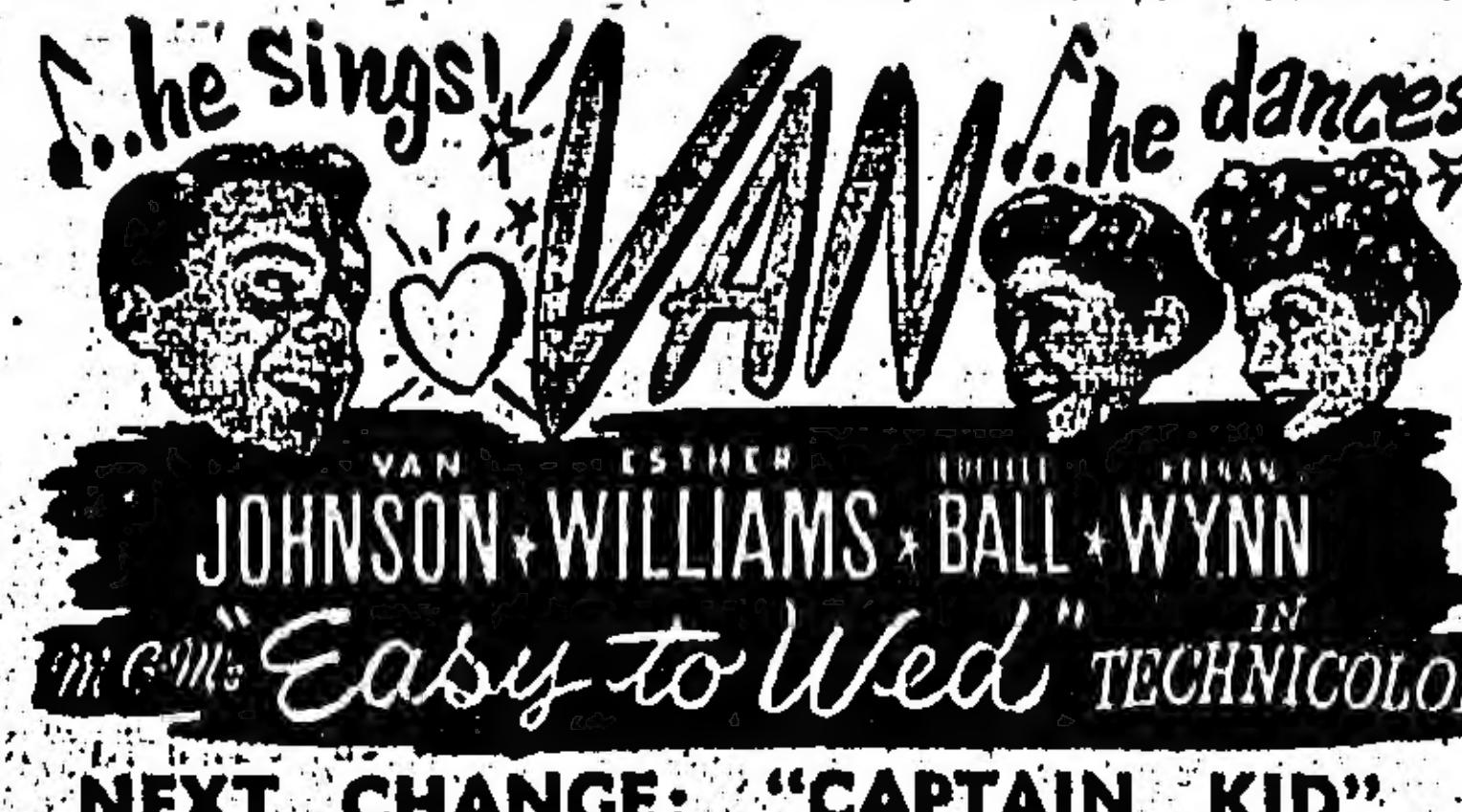
TO-DAY
ONLY**KING'S**At 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

— ALSO LATEST FOX MOVIEONE NEWS —

TO-MORROW

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SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

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TO-DAY**MAJESTIC**7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
 AT 2.30, 5.20.**ORIENTAL**SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.20—9.20 P.M.
 A MUSICAL COMEDY WITH SONGS, DANCE & ROMANCE!

THE PROFESSOR GOES TO WASHINGTON

Sir Oliver Franks is Britain's new Ambassador to the United States

by MILTON SHULMAN

EXTERNALLY everything about Sir Oliver Franks denotes the scholar. The loose-fitting clothes cascading over the sloping shoulders; the high and wide expanse of forehead dominating the well-shaped sensitive face; the long, Grecian nose separating the thoughtful blue-green eyes; the tall, thin, almost ascetic, frame; the pipe clenched determinedly and tightly between the teeth.

But this academic surface hides more than it reveals of the real man beneath it. For it does not explain why this philosophy professor has been appointed British Ambassador to the United States—the nation's most important diplomatic post.

Nor does it indicate why he was so successful in synthesizing and harmonising the aims and conflicts of the 16 nations at Paris' last July so that a unified report of Europe's views on the Marshall Plan could be presented to the American Congress.

His voice, however, provides some clue to this series of personal whys. For when he speaks there comes from him an easy and effortless flow of crystal-clear and purposeful words. And each word, like a professional ballet dancer in a complicated choreography, moves smoothly and precisely into its place in the formulation of an idea. Nothing is superfluous; nothing is unessential.

By using his well-trained, logical mind to dissect the worldly problems around him, Sir Oliver Franks has mastered the alchemy that transmutes immaterial thought into concrete action. Under the fierce light of his analytical reasoning solutions emerge where only stalemates existed before. His career demonstrates the truth of the axiom that "philosophy is common-sense in a dress suit."

Faced Alternative

YET his decision to become a philosopher was more his father's than his own. For although the Rev. R. S. Franks had been a brilliant student in mathematics and physics at Cambridge, he had always regretted his failure to study the classics in his youth.

Thus, when young Oliver Franks—born in 1905—was faced with the alternative of taking either a classical or

modern course at Bristol Grammar School, his father quickly made up his mind for him. The winning of a classical scholarship at Bristol further restricted his freedom of choice when he entered Oxford.

In 1931 he married Barbara Mary Tanner, an Oxford graduate and they are now the fond parents of two daughters, Caroline, 3, and Alison, 3. And in 1935, as a guest lecturer, he spent three months at the University of Chicago teaching American students his concept of morals and life.

Here he made his first contact with the nation with which his future has become so significantly linked. The impact this experience made upon him can best be left to his own words. "It was very important for small islanders like me

that when he left many of those working with him on the Marshall Plan felt like travellers suddenly bereft of their maps."

Sir Oliver believes that the interest of the American people in the Marshall Plan is derived from a combination of innate generosity and practical policy. "Their generosity is moved by a knowledge of the conditions that would supervene in Europe if no help came," he said.

He subsequently spent a month in Washington explaining, discussing and answering every question and aspect of the European report with the—American—State—Department, individual Congressmen, important Government leaders and representatives of every significant body of American opinion. It has been said that when he left many of those working with him on the Marshall Plan felt like travellers suddenly bereft of their maps.

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Crystal-clear Words

BEGINNING as a temporary administrative official, his intelligence, tact and determination soon marked him as a man to be watched. By the war's end he had reached the highest non-political post in the Ministry of Supply—an almost unprecedented achievement.

By 1946, Sir Oliver Franks was acknowledged as a practical and highly efficient man of affairs. Tempting and lucrative offers were made to lure him into either private business or one of the Government's nationalised industries.

But Sir Oliver had already made his choice. The academic ivory tower blinked its welcome, offering him time for reading, conversation and contemplative thinking. It was a temptation he could not resist.

Spurning the more material rewards, he returned to Queen's College, Oxford, to become its Provost in the autumn of 1946.

However, fate is seldom diverted by men's decisions alone. War left hunger at its aftermath. And with hunger came the Marshall Plan.

Reluctantly, but yielding to that

passionate sense of duty which

characterises his actions, Sir Oliver

Franks came back to public life a

year after he had left it.

Taste For Philosophy

BY the time he was ready to graduate from Oxford in 1927 he had cultivated a taste for philosophy. Offered an opportunity to lecture at Queen's College, he accepted. "I said 'yes' because at the time I was more interested in philosophy than in anything else," Sir Oliver told me.

After a year on the Continent studying German, French and Italian, and attending occasional lectures at Heidelberg and Berlin universities, Oliver Frank settled down to teach. During his next 10 years only two significant incidents interrupted his quiet, secluded life in the cloisters of Queen's.

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"Their policy springs from the belief that democratic methods of gov-

ernment are good methods and a world in which a large number of countries govern themselves in that way is a better world."

Last December Sir Oliver returned once more to Oxford intending to study, think and, as he put it "recharge his batteries." But he was no longer the master of his destiny. By now he had acquired the experience, the knowledge, and the training to make him a logical choice for British Ambassador to the United States.

When it was offered to him, he accepted. "It is the kind of job a man can refuse only when he is very clear that there is something more important he can do," he explained.

Likes The Place

Sir Oliver recognises the fact that while British and American traditions spring ultimately from the same roots, each nation has habits of action and conduct which differ. He is quite open and sincere about America. "I have been there a number of times and I like the place," he told me. "The result of each visit has been that I have wanted to go back."

Legends tend to cling to men of Sir Oliver's stature like ectoplasm to a medium. Already he is said to be forbidding and aloof, a disciple of the German philosopher Kant, and a wearer of sombreros. On the contrary, journalists find him responsive, co-operative and easy to talk to. Kant is only one of a group of philosophers—Descartes and Plato are two more—to whom he has devoted special attention. And he has worn only one wide-brimmed Stetson in his life. He bought it in Washington after he had lost the hat he had been wearing.

He goes to America with only a smattering of baseball and American films. Asked about his favourite film star, he answered: "It's not a problem to which I have yet given much thought."

Most Difficult Act

ALTHOUGH Sir Oliver comes from a traditionally Liberal family he does not hold strong party views. "In the past nine years I have had little opportunity to consider my political position," he said.

His beliefs are probably best set out in a series of lectures on Central Planning which he delivered at the University of London last year. Here, in prose that crackled with clarity, he expressed the view "that some form of central planning and control is inevitable."

But he admits that "the most difficult act of those in positions of great power is the deliberate decision not to use it." And he recommends that Government should refrain from treating industry and commerce as instruments of its policy and treat them instead as equal partners in the national enterprise with different but complementary functions.

Clear thinking and moral fervour are needed to lead the world through the jungle of economic and political crises that face it. Sir Oliver Franks possesses enough of both to equip him for the task of leadership which will be his. One might well say with the great orator Lord Brougham: "The schoolmaster is a bore, but I trust to him, armed with his prime, against the soldier in full military array!"



**He
IS EIRE'S
NEW PRIME
MINISTER...**

HE is John Aloysius Costello, K.C., the new, short, grey Premier of Eire, and he succeeds from overseas, Eamon de Valera.

HE is Jack to fellow-members in the Portman Rock (Co. Dublin) golf house, where he is captain with a handicap of 14.

De Valera would be Deo to many intimates if he had many intimates. Theatre, cinema, and bird-life are more to his taste than sports.

HE is 57, father of three sons and two daughters. He likes a drink, a smoke, a joke, a dance.

De Valera is 65, father of four living sons (one was killed), two daughters. He neither drinks nor smokes nor jokes nor dances.

HE is the foremost lawyer of his land, the keenest in cross-examination, and was earning £5,000 a year. But he dislikes speeches.

De Valera intended for the priesthood, became a professor of mathematics. As Premier he got £3,000 a year, and his speeches have punctuated Eire's history.

HE was Enemy No. 1 of the Irish Republican Army. As attorney-general in the Cosgrave Government of the '20s he framed laws to suppress the I.R.A. He went around freely—with a bodyguard.

De Valera fought with the I.R.A., was sentenced to die for the I.R.A., was reprieved because he was American, became Premier and banned all mention of the I.R.A.

HE has no conviction of born leadership or of appointment with destiny. He said after his election: "The honour was not sought by me or wanted by me."

De Valera was ever a leader. When the Easter Rising was put down, he said: "Shoot me if you like. Let my men alone." He was born, he said, dreaming of Irish independence.

HE has become the new Taoiseach (tce-shock). He saw his Government ratified by 75 votes to 65. He went to the Prime Minister's rooms. A new era had begun.

De Valera reluctantly vacated the rooms. For 16 years he had filled them with his spirit. An epoch had ended.

John Mather



BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

Bitter truth

"ALL I want her to do" persisted Ed Wugwell, "is to jump through the burning hoop, and then get sprayed with ink by the clown Anslemo." "Is that all?" retorted Colonel Wretch, sarcastically. Disliking this tone of superiority, Wugwell said, "Let me remind you old sporty-guys that your lady-wife began life by handling our ape the bell to ring for its dinner." The Colonel smacked in the face, an enormous lump of decayed bloater.

"Wrong herd," Miss Whickerster?

DOING things from far away, or by remote control, is all the rage, and one young enthusiast talks of whole herds of cows being milked

from a regional control commission's office in the nearest town. But that's not good enough for us go-ahead fellows. We want cows to be milked by electricity from the stratosphere, thanks to plucky little milkmaids in jet-propelled rocket-planes. If the wrong herd gets milked, blame the atmospherics.

For evenings by the fire

Imagine the sneers in the cloak-room— "Are you wanting a ticket for that?"

When he smugly laid on the

His little round wickerwork hat.

Chorus (so I've heard it up):

Little round wickerwork.

Little round wickerwork.

Itat!

By Ernie Bushmiller



This Space Every Day

Womem BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"
Dear Lois Leeds—My legs are dark because of a heavy growth of hair. Should I bleach this?—KAY."

Where have you been Kay? Haven't you been reading and hearing about hair-free legs? Nobody, but nobody, who cares about that feminine, well-groomed look goes around with hairy legs! Visit a cosmetic counter and buy one of the modern hair removers. Follow directions and have smooth, hair-free legs.

Next—Star Shine!

"Dear Lois Leeds—Please suggest a new looking colour combination for a really super evening gown. I have blonde hair, a deeply-tanned skin and green eyes.

—HELENA.

Here's a wonderful idea and it's new, new, NEW! Get an Acid-Yellow chiffon gown and wear long Emerald-Green gloves. And make your eyes look like twin Emeralds

Minute Makeup
by GABRIELLE



There are new oils now which have a wonderful softening effect and they are absorbed by the skin while you sleep. And your skin is not overdone with heavy cream. A drop of oil under your makeup is all you need for dry-skinned ladies.

FLOWER PRINT



French seersucker (which needs no ironing) makes this flower print dress with its mid-calf hem-line.

Camisole neckline and corset waist are tied with tiny bows of self material.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



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"Sandwiches and pie? Well, if it won't take more than five minutes—I don't want to be late for supper!"

25 Nationalities At Swiss Hotel School

Over 180 students between 17 and 18 years of age from 25 countries including Britain and the United States, have enrolled at the hotel school in Lausanne, Switzerland, reports Reuter.

LEFT MONEY TO PARTY

Sons May Contest £250,000 Will

The will of Mr Robert Addy Hopkinson, West Riding industrialist, who left more than £250,000 to the Labour Party, may be contested by his family. It made no bequest to his sons, Philip and Alfred; to his daughter, Mrs J. T. F. Wilkinson, or to his three grandchildren.

Mr Hopkinson, former head of an engineering firm, died last November aged 80.

His older son, Mr. Philip Hopkinson, of Huddersfield, who called a family conference, said:

"We shall take legal advice to see if there are any grounds on which we can challenge his peculiar will."

"The whole thing has come as a tremendous shock to us. Father never indicated that his money would go out of the family."

The Trustees:

The will, signed more than a year ago, directs the fortune to be used for "the education of the people of this country in Socialist principles."

Four years ago Mr. Hopkinson was a close friend of Mr Arthur Greenwood, then a lecturer at Huddersfield Technical College. They were both members of the Fabian Society.

The will names Mr. Greenwood as a trustee, along with Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Mr. Shinnell and Mr. Morgan Griffiths—believed to be an error for Mr. Morgan Phillips, the Labour Party's secretary.

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ANOTHER DUNKIRK?

Brighton, Mar. 7.—Harry Pollitt, the Communist leader, told 2,500 people at a meeting here tonight that Britain's political and economic situation represented a crisis greater than that of the wartime retreat from Dunkirk.

He called for measures on a similar scale to those then taken, including the nationalisation of the steel industry. Britain's prosperity depended, he said, not upon her ability to export whisky, Harris tweed and fine china, but upon her coal, textiles, steel and machinery.

The audience applauded Mr Pollitt's declaration: "We are for bringing the British troops home from Palestine and, if there is any trouble after that, let the respective sides fight it out." He added: "Let the Yankees come over and do the dirty work."—Reuter.

TO TRY NEW APPROACH ON KASHMIR

Lake Success, Mar. 7.—A new approach to the Kashmir problem will be tried when the Security Council resumes its debate on Kashmir tomorrow.

The American delegation was understood to have been active in diplomatic conversations with other Council delegations in an attempt to devise a formula which would be acceptable to both India and Pakistan.

Although the exact nature of the new approach was not revealed, well informed sources predicted that the trend of thought would be along the following lines:

1. The Council would acknowledge that there was some justification in the Indian complaint that the Kashmir raiders were obtaining aid in Pakistan, although not necessarily by direct Government assistance.

On this point the Council is considered likely to request the Pakistan Government to use its best efforts to stop the alleged illegal activity on their territory or by their nationals.

2. The disputed problem of the interim administration of Kashmir during the holding of a plebiscite might, according to the same sources, be solved by broadening the present administration under Sheikh Abdullah on a wider political basis.

3. On the question of Indian troops in Kashmir, it was understood that the new line of the Council's approach might be to consent to their presence but, at the same time, to ensure that their activities were of a purely military character and did not include police duties.

It is believed that no crystallised resolution was in view and that discussion in the Council might produce substantial changes.—Reuter.

Round-Up Of World Sport:**DAVOS SKI CLASSIC RECORDS BROKEN**

Davos, Mar. 7.—Both the men's and women's records set up in 1944 were broken when the Persenn Derby—the world-famous ski classic—was decided here today.

The Swiss skier, Rolf Olinger, won the men's event in 13 minutes 10.4 seconds—17 seconds better than the previous best.

Miss A. Maurer, also of Switzerland, took the honours in the women's event, and beat her own record by one minute with a time of 14 minutes 52.2 seconds.

Max Berisch, of Switzerland, who won the event last year, finished runner-up to Olinger.

The Swiss women's champion, Miss Lina Mittner, was second to Miss Maurer.—Reuter.

CHAMONIX EVENTS

Chamonix, Mar. 7.—Andrea Mend (United States) placed second in the women's slalom event here today in the Kandibar International skiing championships. Italy's Celine Seghi won in 109.7 seconds, while Miss Mend completed the two courses in 114.4.

Trude Boisler (Austria), with 110.9, came third. Rhoda Werthe (Canada) was fifth with 122.3.

Miss Mend placed second in the Slalom-Rome and fourth in the

De Gaulle Ready To Take Over

(Continued on Page 4)

would directly or indirectly result in reconstituting the Reich would be a bad one.

"On the contrary, the German states federating as they wish, would naturally find their place in the grouping of other European states.

"The same applies to Austria. The Ruhr would enter this framework with its own special regime," he declared.

The Western European organisation should join with America to put the world back on its feet, said.

American economic aid would be necessary "but it is clear that this must extend to the domain of defence in as precise and explicit a manner as the Marshall Plan is in domain of credits and imports."

Europe, however, must build up her own strength so that American aid will not be in vain.—Associated Press.

SHARP DIVISION IN WASHINGTON OVER CHINA AID

BY STEWART HENSLEY

Washington, Mar. 7.—Informed sources agreed today that the developments in the past week had done much to show up the sharp division in official United States circles over the question of how much American aid should go to the Government of China and just what type of assistance it should be.

Finns Debate Answer To Stalin

Helsinki, Mar. 7.—Leading party members today conferred with supporters in preparation for the first full Cabinet meeting tomorrow afternoon, when formal deliberations on the answer to Stalin's request begin.

The Cabinet Foreign Affairs Committee will meet first at 9 a.m. GMT in an effort to decide how the tough answer to Stalin should be worded where the negotiations should take place and whether a counter-proposal

should be made.

The parties split wide on these three questions with the right-wingers, especially the powerful Agrarians, insisting that negotiations take place in Moscow. They also demand that the Russo-French pact of friendship be the basis of the Finnish counter-proposal.

Finally they demand representation in the negotiating delegation.

They believe that the delegation should be composed according to the Parliament—a representation which would give them one-fourth of the negotiating group. A Party spokesman emphasised that they would not tolerate being excluded in the negotiations even though the party along with the Conservatives and Liberals, flatly opposed any negotiations.

The Social Democrats, who favour negotiations but oppose any military pact with Russia, are reported to prefer Moscow as a venue because they fear that the Communists would take the advantage of treaty rights in Helsinki to stage "popular" demonstrations.

The Communists, so far, have arranged dozens of factory meetings, but at only two of these did they manage to get more than half of the workers' support of a resolution calling for a pact.—United Press.

The split between military officials and the State Department had been clearly defined. It was considered most obvious, after the testimony given to the House Foreign Affairs Committee by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Lt-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, that the armed forces were convinced of the necessity of giving Chiang Kai-shek sufficient military aid soon to enable him to drive the Communists completely out of Manchuria and other parts of North China.

But there was no indication that the State Department had any intention whatsoever of departing from its stand that only economic aid—and that in minimum quantities—was justified at present. State Department officials said that beyond the sale of surplus military equipment to Chiang already disclosed, there was no intention to give the Nanking Government more war equipment.

Both Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Wedemeyer made it plain, although they did not say so bluntly, that they believed the State Department was deluding itself if it thought that economic assistance alone could stem Communist expansion in the Orient.

Moro Direct Impact

Most observers and editorial writers believed that Gen. Wedemeyer's statement had more direct impact on United States public opinion concerning the question of aid to China, firstly because he stated categorically it was futile to send economic aid without sending military assistance to protect it, and secondly, because he bluntly and solemnly warned that if the United States did not send military aid to help Chiang Kai-shek to check and defeat Communism now American lives might well be lost eventually in the battle against Communism in Asia.

While Gen. MacArthur was no less direct in asserting that the problem facing China was primarily military and not economic, his cabled statement to the Committee was considered to be more in the nature of a declaration of general strategy against Communism and thus not so explicit on the subject of China's position. It was pointed out, however, that Gen. MacArthur disclaimed himself as an expert on the internal Chinese situation in his statement to the Committee.

Congress Alignment

Although it was believed that Gen. MacArthur's and Gen. Wedemeyer's statements had considerable effect on public opinion in this country, it was doubtful whether they had altered the Congressional alignment on China aid to any considerable extent. Their utterances apparently had strengthened the intentions of some Republicans to fight for more aid to China, including military aid, but had failed to win any appreciable number of converts from the ranks of those who believed Gen. Marshall's \$570,000,000 essential commodity and reconstruction programme was ample in itself.

Whether any influence they might have had on public opinion eventually would be reflected in Congress remained to be seen, but most experienced observers doubted it. It was conceded that if Senators Robert Taft and Styles Bridges and their colleagues of like mind, who want greater aid to China, had sufficient strength to win their way before the two generals' statements, they would secure it but if not their chances had not improved to any great extent during the past week.

SIX-DAY CYCLE RACE

New York, Mar. 7.—The Italian team of Alvaro Georgetti and Angelo Debato turned on the heat in a final spring, winning the 67th international six-day bicycle race before a crowd of 12,000 today.

A mistake in the final moments cost the French-Greek team—the race. The error came when they were trailing the leaders by 60 points and were going into the final spring. The team was composed of Emile Ignat and Henry Surballin.

Ignat relieved Surballin for the last two laps of the sprint. He thought he had won the race when he really had won, the race when he really had won half short. He threw up his hands in token of victory and Debato sped by him at that moment to win the race.

In the six day 140-hour grueling, the riders covered a total distance of 2,342 miles. Six teams of the original 14 finished the race.—United Press.

Bulgarian Envoy Resigns

London, Mar. 7.—Professor Nikola Dolapchieff, the Bulgarian Minister in London, today announced his resignation, effective from 11.30 a.m. GMT today.

"I have resigned to regain my freedom in order to be able as a private individual to serve the interests of the Bulgarian people according to my political convictions and to work for the restoration of liberty and democracy in my country," the Minister said.

James Gehrdt, Pennsylvania State, was second and Ed Dugger, Dayton AC, third.—United Press.

BOSTON EVENTS

Boston, Massachusetts, Mar. 7.—A well balanced army track team, scoring in all but one event, won the first annual indoor heptagonal games in the Boston Gardens. They were blanked only in the two mile.

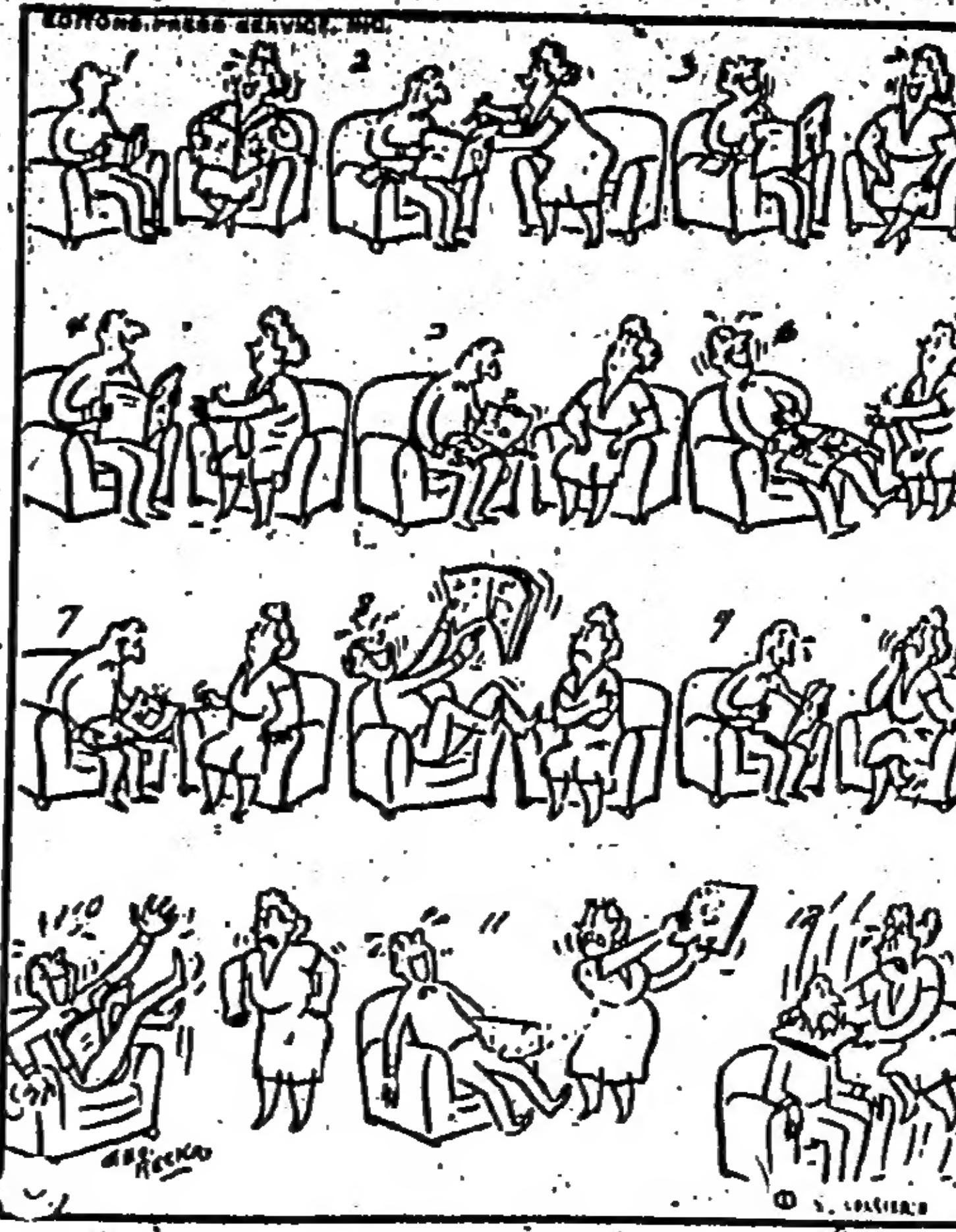
Army overlooks Yale and eked out a 48-45 victory.

Finishing behind the leaders in order were Columbia, 31 points; Harvard, 20; Pennsylvania, 16; Dartmouth, 12; Princeton, 10; Cornell, 8½ and Navy 8.—United Press.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Twenty-four. 2. The scientists Davy and Wohler. 3. Eighty-seven percent. 4. No, they were transported from Brazil. 5. Joseph Swan, an Englishman, in 1883. 6. Ceylon.

**SECOND PRIEST DETAINED IN VATICAN SCANDAL**

Rome, Mar. 7.—Vatican circles have confirmed that Monsignor Giulio Guidette, former financial head of the Holy See, who resigned a month ago, is now detained in his apartments in the Vatican.

Falkland Is. Protests Delivered

On board HMS Nigeria, Antarctica, Mar. 6.—The British ships taking the Governor of the Falklands Islands, Mr. Miles Clifford, on his tour of the Islands' Dependencies, today handed out three protests—two to the Argentines and one to the Chileans—and finally made contact with the Argentine minesweeper, Parker, which was reported earlier this week to have warned the Norwegian fishing vessel, Braffeg, off Antarctic waters.

The protests were made to two Argentine ships in harbour at Deception Island and a protest was directed to the Chilean naval base over which Chilean ensign flew at Discovery Bay in the British owned Greenwich Island.

Ice prevented the protest being delivered by hand.

The cruiser Nigeria and the sloop Snipe, which passed the Parker steaming at great speed towards Deception Island on Friday after the British had protested to the Argentine lieutenant, there, arrived on the island today in brilliant sunshine.

COUNTER PROTEST

HMS Snipe entered the harbour and served a formal protest on the Parker.

As on an earlier British visit to the island, the Parker made a counter protest at the presence of a British vessel.

While Snipe was in the harbour,

the Argentine sloop King suddenly appeared from seaward and entered the harbour at great speed without sounding the Royal naval units.

The protest, signed on behalf of the Governor of the Falkland Islands by the commanding officer of HMS Snipe, was handed immediately to the captain of the King. The King did not make any counter protest.

Earlier today, the Nigeria and Snipe called at Discovery Bay to pick up the Chilean flag flying from wireless masts and over large black huts of the Chilean base. There was no Union Jack flying.

Ice prevented Major Wilson, the commander of the Nigeria's Marine detachment, landing with a protest from Captain Moore of HMS Nigeria.

A cutter and a whaler tried to pick

their way through the glaciers but could not penetrate the ice-blocked channel.—Reuter.

Gippico May Surrender

Rome, Mar. 7.—The unofficial Vatican news agency Ari reported today that it was likely that Monsignor Edward Prentner Cippico, unfrocked fugitive priest wanted for embezzlement, would surrender soon in order to "see his mother for the last time."

The priest's mother is critically ill from heart condition, which was reported to have been aggravated by the news of her son's disgrace. The news was first announced in a Vatican communiqué reducing him to lay state and revealing that he had escaped from Vatican house arrest.—United Press.

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GERMAN POW IN SUEZ CANAL ZONE

Cairo, Mar. 7.—Forty-five thousand and five hundred prisoners of war—almost all German—were held by the British Army in the Canal Zone at the beginning of March, an Army spokesman told the Associated Press today.

Provided there were no unforeseen demands on shipping, he said, there was "every reason" to expect that all POW would be repatriated from the Zone by the end of this year.

The present figure is less than half the number held at the beginning of last year, he added.

The schedule called for the repatriation of approximately 13,000 during the first three months of this year and an additional 14,000 by June 30, he said.

"Thereafter, repatriation will be at a similar and possibly accelerated rate."

The 200 who claim nationality other than German may be repatriated to their countries of origin if they want to go and the countries will accept them.

Recent reports in Cairo suggested that the Egyptian Government had protested against the presence of the prisoners in the Canal Zone, but this was denied by Mamoud Ridha Bey, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The prisoners were included in Egypt's general demand for the British Army to withdraw from the Canal Zone, he told correspondents.—Associated Press.

ITALIANS NOT SERIOUSLY ROUSED BY CZECH EVENTS

Italians Not Seriously Roused By Czech Events

Rome, Mar. 7.—The recent political developments in Czechoslovakia have been followed with apprehension in Italy, and local political observers have not been able to reply convincingly to the obvious question, "Is Italy on the list?"

These observers have no way of knowing what Moscow's policy towards Italy may be, nor are they bold enough to commit themselves as to the results of the voting when 270,000 people go to the polls to elect a new Chamber and a new Senate on April 18.

Meanwhile, the reaction of government circles here to the events in Czechoslovakia tends towards the attitude, "It cannot happen here."

Italy's quick-tongued Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Storni, for instance, told foreign correspondents: "Nothing ever happens in Italy," but some correspondents felt that this was one of the Count's least realistic quips.

The only politician who took the Czech warning seriously and acted upon it was Signor Roberto Lucifero, Secretary of the Liberal Party, who went to see the Prime Minister, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, and other leading Liberals in the political field.

To them he pleaded for a solid front to face the dynamic and well-organised Communist controlled "Popular Front." Signor Lucifero was met with polite rebuffs from the parties.

Voice Of The Nation.

"I told these political personalities that this is not the moment to discuss socialism or liberalism or clericalism or anti-clericalism or plans for this, that or the other," Signor Lucifero commented.

"This is the moment to save the institution of parliamentary government instead of allowing it to slip into the hands of the enemy as had happened in Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria."

Even the Prime Minister preferred to listen to the voice of his party rather than to the voice of the nation."

In actual fact, Italy's voters will be given the choice of 90 parties and 10,000 candidates.